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BRAZILIAN BULLETIN

Published by the BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE BUREAU

OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOR, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE OF BRAZIL

551 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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VOL. II DECEMBER 1, 1945 No. 47

BRAZIL'S EXPORTS FOR FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1945

Shipments Abroad Increase 14 Percent in Volume and 9 Percent in Value

Rapid readjustment of Brazil's products to a peace-time basis is indicated by the fact that though exports showed an increase of about 14 percent in volume and 9 percent in value during the first eight months of 1945, nevertheless the average value per ton decreased in comparison with the corresponding period last year. The per ton value dropped from $198 to $189.

Shipments from January to August 1945, totalled 1,931,841 tons valued at $366,422,250 compared with 1,690,497 tons valued at $335,347,650 during the same months of the previous year.

Types of Exports

Raw material exports, which amounted to 1,050,000 tons valued at $137,519,450, showed the largest increase with 265,024 tons or $10,896,550 over last year's corresponding eight months. Next were manufactured products, with 43,150 tons, scoring a rise of 12,377 tons or $22,195,050.

Foodstuff exports showed a decline of 36,039 tons, or $2,014,300 as compared with last year, when shipments totalled 874,691 tons valued at $161,648,650.

The aforementioned types of exports may be summarized in the following tables:

EXPORTS FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST

Year	Tons	U.S. Dollars
RAW MATERIALS		
1944	784,976	$126,662,900
1945	1,050,000	137,519,450
Increase	265,024	$10,896,550
FOODSTUFFS		
1944	874,691	$161,648,650
1945	838,652	159,634,350
Decrease	36,039	2,014,300
MANUFACTURES		
1944	30,773	$47,068,250
1945	43,150	69,263,300
Increase	12,377	$22,195,050

Monthly Exports

Fluctuations of exports from month to month are shown in the following table, which indicates the amount of increase or decrease as compared with the same eight-month period last year:

EXPORTS FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST
As Compared with 1944—Increase or Decrease

Month	Tons	U.S. Dollars
January	+70,873	+$3,211,600
February	+50,390	+ 2,032,150
March	+ 6,525	+ 7,167,900
April	—28,592	—15,034,500
May	—35,032	—11,336,050
June	+89,605	+11,352,100
July	+ 4,131	+17,616,350
August	+83,440	+16,065,050

Total increase amounted to 241,340 tons or $57,445,150.

During the last three months exports showed an increase of more than $45,000,000, as compared with the same period of last year. April and May were unfavorable to exports, registering a drop of more than $22,500,000.

Ten Leading Exports

Brazil's ten leading exports during the first eight months of 1945 are the subject of an interesting analysis made by *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro.

The study discloses that coffee beans, cotton textiles, raw cotton, pine, rubber, hides and skins, carnaúba wax, cocoa beans, castor beans and tobacco, altogether account

(over)

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for about 52 per cent of the total tonnage and 70 per cent of the total value, as shown in the following table:

EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS
From January to August—In Percentages

	Volume	*Value*
Coffee beans	28.13	35.25
Cotton textiles	0.79	11.80
Raw cotton	3.93	6.25
Pine	8.10	3.10
Rubber	0.64	3.08
Hides and skins	0.55	2.74
Carnaúba wax	0.38	2.64
Cocoa beans	2.94	2.00
Castor beans	5.60	1.89
Tobacco	0.93	1.82
Other products	48.01	29.43

The study discloses that 63.23 percent of these leading products were shipped through the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos. The former port accounts for 37.98 percent and the latter for 25.25 percent. Adding shipments made through the ports of Rio Grande and Bahia, it will be noted that these four ports account for 75.55 percent of the total tonnage of Brazil's goods shipped abroad.

Return to Normal Seen

Fluctuations in exports during the period from January to August in 1944 and 1945, illustrate the fact that shipments are returning gradually to a peacetime basis. Already rock crystal or quartz, the sale of which was extraordinary during the war, fails to appear among the list of principal products. Here are the variations registered in percentages:

EXPORT FLUCTUATIONS IN PERCENTAGES
From January to August, 1945 (plus or minus as compared with 1944)

Products	*Volume*	*Value*
Coffee beans	+ 5.11	+ 5.02
Cotton textiles	+17.34	+35.65
Raw cotton	+10.04	+10.02
Pine	—22.30	— 9.20
Rubber	— 4.64	+ 5.57
Hides and skins	—30.31	+ 4.71
Carnaúba wax	— 7.36	— 7.80
Cocoa beans	— 8.57	—21.19
Castor beans	+ 6.01	+ 2.39
Tobacco	— 8.11	+44.94
Other products	+38.39	+12.66

Six of the leading products decreased in export volume. These were pine, rubber, hides and skins, carnaúba wax, cocoa beans and tobacco. Most affected of these products were hides and skins.

Cocoa beans, totalling $7,341,900, declined most in value, registering a drop of $1,973,800, during the eight months under review. Improvement in the cocoa bean trade, however, is to be expected in the near future, in view of the recent lifting of the United States ban against cocoa bean imports.

Coffee

It is interesting to note that coffee, Brazil's leading export, totalled 9,055,405 sacks, valued at $129,163,300. This represents 28.13 percent of the total volume and 35.25 percent of the total value of Brazilian exports. Coffee shipments showed an increase of more than 5 percent in volume and value as compared with the corresponding eight months last year. The average value of coffee per sack declined very little, or only 0.35 percent.

COFFEE EXPORTS FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST

	Sacks	*Value in U.S. Dollars*
1944	8,615,163	$122,984,600
1945	9,055,405	129,161,300
+ in 1945	440,242	$6,176,700

As in the past, United States was Brazil's biggest purchaser of coffee, taking 8,030,886 sacks between January and August, out of total exports of this product amounting to 9,055,405 sacks. The relationship of the United States to other coffee-buying countries is shown in the following table of Brazil's leading buyers:

	Sacks
United States	8,030,886
Argentina	289,819
Sweden	216,818
Union of Belgium-Luxemburg	120,000
Great Britain	118,350
Chile	117,336
TOTAL	8,893,209

CARNAUBA PRICE CEILINGS SUSPENDED BY O.P.A.

Price control over purchases abroad and sales in the United States of carnaúba and ouricuri wax (as well as beeswax) have been suspended by the U. S. Office of Price Administration, effective October 24, 1945.

This O.P.A. action is regarded in trade circles as a suspension of price ceilings rather than an exemption of the products from price regulation, enabling the agency to keep a check on the market and to establish new ceilings if prices go too high.

According to the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, this O.P.A. action was taken to enable American buyers again to enter the market for waxes, which they have been unable to do for several months because prices made it impossible to import under the O.P.A. ceilings.

The United States is Brazil's largest buyer of carnaúba, which is widely used in the manufacture of floor waxes, shoe polishes, and paper coatings. Brazil's exports last year amounted to 11,130 metric tons, valued at $14,911,000, as compared with 9,046 tons or $11,351,350, in 1943. Shipments during the first four months of 1945 totalled 3,020 tons or $4,044,700, in comparison with 4,463 tons or $6,083,600, during the corresponding period in 1944.

Shipments of ouricuri wax, principally to the United States, during 1944 amounted to 1,590 tons, or $1,465,700, slightly below the 1943 figures. Exports of this wax during the first four months of 1945 totalled 549 tons or $492,250, also somewhat below the corresponding period in 1944.

CURUA VEGETABLE OIL MAY RIVAL BABASSU

Among Brazil's myriad vegetable oils is the curuá, used mainly in the manufacture of margarine and soap. It is also at the top of the list of substitutes for babassú, dendê and coconut oils, and some day may even challenge the place now held by babassú in Brazil's exports, for it is believed that production of curuá oil would be more profitable than babassú. Primary reason for this belief is the fact that the shell of the curuá nut is more easily broken than that of the babassú. In our "Brazilian Bulletin" No. 41 of September 1, 1945, we stated that "so far no way has been found to crack open the (babassú) nuts except by manual labor." Curuá nuts can be broken in the same type machines used for murumurú and other nuts. Also important, from a transportation angle, is the fact that the majority of the curuá palms grow in localities easily accessible to the Amazon and Tapajós Rivers, cutting overland travel costs.

Grows in Abundance

In an area of approximately 2 million acres grow several varieties of this palm known variously as *curuá tinga, curuá branco, curuá piranga, curuá pixuna, curuá pindoba* and *curuá-Y*. These nut-bearing palms are abundant, particularly in the lower Amazon municipalities (counties) of Monte Alegre, Alenquer, Óbidos and Santarem, all in the State of Pará. They are bush-like in appearance, with no trunk, but with long spike-shaped leaves growing from the base of the plant. The palms sometimes constitute the undergrowth in vast forest areas where the land is dry and sandy.

Most valuable oil is taken from the species *Attalea monosperma Barb. Rodr.*, commonly called "curuá tinga" or "curuá branco" because the rachis is covered with a white fuzzy or cottony substance. The fruit (coconut) of this species is larger than any of the others and contains only one kernel, which weighs nearly 5 grams. The shell of this variety is more readily cracked than any other types. The nut yields 63% of an edible oil, similar to the babassú, and is used in the manufacture of margarine.

CHARACTERISTICS

Saponification index	255
Iodine index	8
Refractive index at 15°C	1.4588
Density at 15°C	0.920
Solidification point	22-23°C
Acidity	6 and 8

The *Attalea spectabilis Mart.*, which is called new "curuá piranga" or "C. vermelho" (red curuá), averages three feet in height. The leafstalk, margins of the leaves and rachises have a reddish fuzz. The fruit is over 2 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter, with one to three kernels.

CHARACTERISTICS

Saponification index	299.5
Iodine index	9.49
Refractive index at 40°C	1.4520
Fusion point	23°C
Acidity	7.0

The oil is equal to that of the curuá tinga and is excellent for soap. When refined, it makes a good edible oil, preferable to other oils as a substitute for coconut and dendê oils. The residue, or meal (after the oil has been removed), is rich in protein and 95% has a high food value. According to the Chemical Institute of Rio de Janeiro and the Imperial Institute of London, the meal has the following analysis:

52.8% carbohydrate
16.8% protein
15.1% fiber
8.9% water
6.3% ash
0.1% waxy matter

From the pulp of the fruit is extracted 14 to 15% oil, red in color.

Orbignia pixuna Barb. Rodr. (*A. spectabilis M. var. polyandra Drude*) is called "curuá pixuna" and "curuá preto" (black curuá). The rachises are of a dark grey color, and the palm grows from 13 to 22 feet high. The fruit is 3.5 inches in length and about 2 inches in diameter, with three to five kernels. These kernels contain 51% of fat, white, solid matter.

CHARACTERISTICS

Saponification index	255
Iodine index	8
Refractive index at 40°C	1.4575
Density	0.920
Acidity	5.0

Although commercialized for at least 20 years, the annual harvest of curuá nuts does not exceed 500 tons.

Production of oil in the State of Pará for the years 1935 to 1940 inclusive was as follows:

Year	*Pounds*	*Value in U.S.$*
1935	90,860	$2,965
1936	42,229	1,869
1937	27,654	1,622
1938	—	—
1939	47,124	2,120
1940	46,200	2,310

The following are the only producers of curuá oil known to this office:

Usina Villanova
Belém, Pará, Brazil

Soares & Carvalho
Avenida Primeiro de Maio, 157
Belém, Pará, Brazil.

Further information about this oil may be obtained from:

Associação Comercial do Pará
Caixa Postal, 337
Belém, Pará, Brazil.

ANTI-TRUST LAW IS REPEALED

The new government of Brazil has repealed the so-called Anti-Trust Law, created by Decree-Law Number 7666, of June 22, 1945, and scheduled to become effective August 1, 1945.

BRAZIL RANKS HIGH AS SOURCE OF RAW MICA

Now Offers American Private Enterprise a Nearby and Dependable Supply

News that the United States Government will withdraw completely from mica procurement in Brazil after November 30, opens to private business a promising new source of a mineral especially needed by the automotive, airplane and electrical industries.

American engineering and technical publications point out that the development of these industries will require increasing mica supplies from Brazil to supplement domestic production, as well as purchases from India, the principal source in pre-war years.

Such predictions are tempered by the warning that Brazil, now exporting sheet mica, will have to prepare herself industrially for the production of a more finished type of this mineral.

This comment refers to the fact that Brazil's exports to the United States have been limited to the so-called non-manufactured types, that is, raw mica, requiring preliminary processing and hence not as high in price as mica which has received such treatment.

Effect of War on Mica Production

Before the war Brazil sold a considerable amount of mica to the United States, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, India and Italy, though such shipments were vastly below Brazil's potential production. India supplied the United States with about three-quarters of all imports. This mica was of various kinds, but principally the sort known as "manufactured mica," cut into certain shapes and sizes, discs and sheets. Canada also exported the mineral in sheets, strips and in powder form.

During World War II the need for mica was far out of proportion to its actual value, in view of the mineral's vital use as an insulator in radio, electrical equipment and machinery for combat purposes.

As a result of the stepped-up demand, the producing countries, even with improved technical processes, could not keep pace with American mica requirements. Transportation difficulties also aggravated the situation.

With a view toward solving the problem, the United States encouraged the development of mica resources throughout the Hemisphere, and particularly in Brazil.

Though Brazil always had mica deposits of high quality and commercial value, relatively little had been done to develop this important mineral before 1940. Production began that year with approximately 1,020 tons, very little when compared with an average annual production of 10,000 tons among the big producing nations.

The next year, however, exports from Brazil increased to such an extent that the country ranked as the second most important supplier of the mineral. Though exact figures were withheld for security reasons, shipments between 1940 and 1942 are said to have risen about five times in volume.

The value of mica production in 1943 is estimated at $2,500,000 (US currency), compared with about $700,000 in 1940.

The United States Purchasing Commission, with headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, contributed a great deal toward increasing Brazil's production of mica by encouraging technical training of miners. It also provided modern machinery and trucks to speed transportation to ports of embarkation. Before the government program was started, nearly all Brazilian mica was marketed in mixed types, varying in quality. It was decided that the U. S. Purchasing Commission would buy only properly qualified mica—that is, not only graded as to size but also sorted into the commercial types as in the India trade.

EXPORTS OF MICA—1942 TO 1945

Year	*Tons*	*Value in Cruzeiros*	*Value in U.S.$*
1939	434	7,891,000	$394,550
1940	1,117	15,756,000	787,800
1941	868	23,845,000	1,192,250
1942	866	26,211,000	1,310,550
1943	796	20,326,000	1,016,300
1944	941	46,333,000	2,316,650
1945 (4 mos.)	169	8,100,000	405,000

How Mica Occurs

Geologically, mica occurs in two forms, namely, muscovite or white potash mica, and phlogopite, or amber magnesia mica. The variety found in Brazil (as well as in India and the United States) is of the muscovite type. This kind is found in a rock formation called pegmatite, resembling granite in its chemical structure but composed of large crystals of feldspar, quartz and other minerals.

Phlogopite, or amber mica, is usually found in combination with limestone and phosphate rock. This variety, however, cannot be used for condensers.

The State of Minas Gerais supplies about 90 to 98 per cent of Brazilian production, estimated roughly at 20,000 tons last year, the bulk of which was bought by the United States. Rio de Janeiro, Paraíba, São Paulo, Goiaz and other states provide the balance.

Brazil's mica bearing pegmatite rocks stretch in a northeastern belt from the state of Santa Catarina to the northern coast of Ceará. The most important districts of Minas Gerais are Figueira (or Governador Valadares) and Espera Feliz, the former producing more than any other deposit in Brazil.

Brazilian pegmatite rocks are characterized by their high state of decomposition, which facilitates mining with shovels, pickaxes, wheelbarrows, and bulldozers. This is especially true at Espera Feliz. Mining at the Figueira deposits, which are of harder rock, requires pneumatic drills and sounding machinery. More up-to-date methods are gradually being introduced in these areas.

Mica is found in what the miners call "books," or large crystals, so called because they split easily into thin sheets or leaves. This splitting is an art which requires a good deal of skill if sheets of uniform thickness and free from blemishes are to be obtained.

(*Continued on next page*)

Oddly enough, mica is at the same time the most plentiful of minerals, and the most scarce. Geologists estimate that the mineral constitutes about four per cent of all the rocks in the world. Nevertheless, rare indeed are deposits with crystals of a size suitable for production of commercial-sized sheets so vitally needed by industry.

Uses of Mica

During the war, American airplane and automobile manufacture absorbed about 90 percent of the best mica, depending on this material as much as on copper wiring. Mica played an important role in the ignition system of planes, tanks, armored cars and motor boats, as an insulation agent for generators, transformers, condensers and plugs. Radio receiving sets require mica to hold the tube filaments upright and rigid. It is a perfect insulating agent, immune to extreme heat and cold, fire, water, and acids, and is also flexible and transparent.

The property which makes mica so indispensable in electrical work is the fact that it can be divided into thin, flexible, transparent films, whose volume remains constant in extreme heat and cold. These characteristics are found in no other substance, and no synthetic substitute having similar qualities has so far been made.

Fully 90 percent of the best mica mined goes to the electrical industry. It is used both as straight insulation, such as separators for commutator bars, discs, washers and bushings, and as a form on which to wind heating elements of iron for both industrial and domestic heating equipment.

Mica is necessary in all sorts of electrical home appliances. There must be mica insulation in every electric sweeper, refrigerator, iron, hair curler, waffle iron, washer and innumerable other devices of modern comfort.

Not so many years ago the principal use of mica was as windows for stoves, which required large sheets. Today, however, there are many uses for the small sizes, formerly discarded. The material known as "micanite" consists of tiny fragments bound together by a special lacquer.

Outlook

Successful mica production in Brazil, as well as in the rest of the Hemisphere, will depend to a large extent on finding cheap and efficient labor to grade and split the crude material.

Production of the raw mineral in Brazil, according to experts, could be developed sufficiently to take care of a large share of the Hemisphere's normal requirements and make us relatively independent of the rest of the world in an emergency.

MATE IS RICH IN VITAMINS

Maté, popularly known as "Brazilian tea," has a high content of thiamin, and lesser amounts of vitamin C and vitamin B_2, according to a recent analysis made by chemist José Maria Chaves, published in *Revista Alimentar*.

BRAZIL IS BIG MARKET FOR AIR-BORNE GOODS

Brazil is rated as the largest potential market for American goods shipped by air, in a study of South American trade by Ann Corbett, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The study, based on peacetime conditions in 1939, estimates that Brazil could receive American air cargo imports totalling 11,496,989 pounds, or $10,835,917, that is, approximately one-fourth of the total value of the South American market.

As for Brazil's ability to supply air-borne goods to the United States, the survey estimates that she is capable of providing more than one-third of the total poundage and nearly one-half of the total value of all imports from South America carried to the United States by air.

Air Cargo Rates Still High

The study notes that freight transportation by air has been so far comparatively small, due to the low carrying capacity of planes and the high cost of operation. An increase in the volume of cargo for air shipment, however, would encourage early reduction in air rates, and hasten technical developments to cope with such an increase.

AIR CARGO POTENTIALS
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Destination or Source	*Shipping Weight (pounds)*	*Value (dollars)*	*Average Value per pound*
U. S. Exports			
Argentina	9,753,575	9,978,776	$1.02
Bolivia	1,081,391	895,734	.83
Brazil	11,496,989	10,835,917	.94
Chile	4,030,226	3,857,255	.96
Colombia	12,860,880	9,238,747	.72
Ecuador	1,768,938	878,460	.50
Paraguay	135,575	99,201	.73
Peru	5,573,116	2,929,603	.53
Uruguay	673,539	665,454	.99
Venezuela	15,518,010	9,264,331	.60
Total	62,892,239	48,643,478	$.77
U. S. Imports			
Argentina	1,932,871	2,012,539	$1.04
Bolivia	504	1,059	2.10
Brazil	1,651,335	3,405,792	2.06
Chile	302,843	202,723	.67
Colombia	79,117	893,736	11.30
Ecuador	88,414	280,437	3.17
Paraguay	162,273	93,453	.58
Peru	6,649	19,630	2.95
Uruguay	47,120	19,603	.42
Venezuela	41,534	96,529	2.32
Total	4,312,660	7,025,501	$1.63

SEEK BRAZILIAN TIRES

Heavy-duty Brazilian tires for trucks and busses are being sought by Argentina and Uruguay through their commercial delegations in Rio de Janeiro, says *O Jornal*. The newspaper adds that these countries are undergoing a "critical" tire shortage.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Jute Crops for 1945

The 1945 jute fiber crop for the Amazon Valley is estimated at 10,000 metric tons, an increase of about 13 percent over the 1944 crop.

Jute production was first encouraged in Brazil principally to meet wartime shortages from India, and the fiber now is extensively used in the manufacture of burlap bags for the shipment of coffee and other agricultural products. Consumption of domestic jute in burlap mills of the country totalled 7,328 metric tons in 1944 as against 14,359 tons of Indian jute, according to figures from the Service for the Control of National Fibers and Derivative Products.

No imports of raw jute from India are recorded for the first three months of 1945, but a shipment of 3,500 metric tons arrived in Santos in April.

* * *

New Source of Lithium

A new source of lithium, known as a "scavenger" for removing impurities from copper-base metals, has been found in Brazil, as a result of a recent survey of the nation's mineral resources.

The new product, known as montabrasite, occurs in rocky slabs or sheets, surrounded by granite with irregular pegmatite veins and quartz in kaolin masses. The mineral, it is said, splits easily and cleanly.

Analysis of the new mineral gave the following results:

Water	4.54%
Silica	0.48%
Aluminum oxide	35.80%
Sodium oxide	1.41%
Lithium oxide	8.80%
Phosphorus pentoxide	46.70%
Fluorine	2.27%

Traces of iron oxide, calcium oxide, magnesium oxide, potassium oxide and titanium oxide were also found.

* * *

Rio Grande Gets Loan

A loan of 60 million cruzeiros ($3,000,000), payable over a period of thirty years has been made to the State of Rio Grande do Sul by the Federal Economic Board, according to the Rio de Janeiro press.

* * *

Will Make Electrical Goods

Establishment of a Brazilian company to manufacture electrical products with a capital of $25,000,000 is being studied by the Electrical Material Committee, appointed by the government. The committee was formed in accordance with a suggestion by Colonel Macedo Soares, one of the directors of the Brazilian steel mill at Volta Redonda, who in turn discussed the matter with the Westinghouse Company on one of his trips to the United States.

The company would manufacture many electrical materials such as transformers, motors, generators, turbines, control and measuring instruments. It would in no way interfere with the activities of firms now established in Brazil.

Aluminum Superstructure for New Ships

Aluminum will replace steel in the stack and superstructure of the new steamer *Del Norte*, now being built for the Delta Line of New Orleans, operators of a passenger and freight service to Brazilian ports. Aluminum will be used also in the lifeboats, davits and other gear.

The use of this metal, which is considerably lighter than steel, will improve the vessel's stability, says the company, and reduce the need for carrying so much ballast elsewhere on the ship.

The company estimates that the use of aluminum in place of steel will represent a saving of one pound in displacement for each pound of alloy or casting used.

The *Del Norte* is the first of three combination passenger-freight vessels under construction at the Ingalls Shipyard for replacement of war-lost tonnage. The vessel and her two sister ships, the *Del Sud* and the *Del Mar*, all 17,000 ton liners, are identical in size, speed and accommodations. Each ship will carry 120 passengers and will be completely air-conditioned. They will be 492 feet in length, 70 feet wide, and capable of speeds up to 16½ knots.

With the entrance of these new vessels into service next spring or summer, Delta Line sailings will be stepped up to the rate of one ship every eight days. The ships will make the trip from New Orleans to Rio de Janeiro in 14 days, stopping at Santos en route to Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

* * *

Pan American Yearbook

The new "Pan American Yearbook for 1945," just published by the Macmillan Company ($5.00), is a comprehensive publication covering trade and cultural activities in North, Central and South America.

The book was compiled by Pan American Associates, who spent nearly two years gathering and arranging material of value to businessmen, importers, exporters, as well as teachers, students and tourists.

A Spanish edition of the Yearbook, with a section on Brazil in Portuguese, will be issued in the near future.

* * *

U. S. Coffee Subsidy Stirs Interest

Much interest was aroused in Brazil by the recent announcement that the United States will provide a subsidy payment of 3 cents a pound to importers, on a maximum of 6 million bags of green coffee to be shipped from foreign ports between November 10, 1945 and March 31, 1946.

According to John C. Collet, stabilization director, the new program is designed to encourage coffee shipments to the United States from the producing countries, among which Brazil ranks by far as the biggest exporter.

It is estimated that the subsidy program will cost the United States Government about $24,000,000.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Brazilian Government Trade Bureau has received the following inquiries from businessmen in Brazil, who desire to export or import the products listed below. We suggest that the parties interested write directly to these firms, via airmail, as well as to this Office, at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

The Following Brazilian Firms Wish to Export to the United States:

Alligator Skins for the Manufacture of Ladies' Shoes—Martin Georg Seligmann, Avenida 15 de Agosto 134, Belém, Pará, Brazil.

"Angico" Bark, Also Known as "Tannin"; Hides and Skins, Especially Reptiles—Durval de Carvalho Gonçalves, Rua Candido Mendes 350, São Luiz, Maranhão, Brazil. This company is also interested in importing **Jeeps, and Filters for Carnaúba Wax.**

Brazil Nuts; Hides and Skins; Rubber and Gums; Amazon Products in General—A. Mussa & Cia., Rua Barão de São Domingos 85, Manáus, Amazonas, Brazil. (Reference: Chamber of Commerce, Manáus, Brazil.)

Brazilian Lumber, Especially Hardwoods from the State of Espírito Santo—Bahiense & Cia. Ltda., Rua Duque de Caxias 255, Vitória, Espírito Santo, Brazil.

Coffee; Cocoa Butter and Chocolate Paste—A. S. Martins, Caixa Postal 230, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. (References: Analy Corporation, The Arles Company Inc., U. S. Raw Skins Corporation, all in New York City.)

Piassava Fiber; Raw Hides; Tonka Beans—A. Pinheiro & Cia., Avenida 7 de Setembro 667, Manáus, Amazonas, Brazil.

Alligator Wallets and Billfolds, Belts, Suspenders, Compacts, Coin Purses and Watch Straps—José Saphirstein, Rua Maria Marcolina 789, São Paulo, Brazil. (Manufacturer)

Brazilian Lumber, Especially Hardwoods from the State of Espírito Santo—Alberto Sichel, Caixa Postal 781, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This company also wishes to import from the United States **Two Invasion-type (Landing) Barges, Such as Were Used by the Army in the Invasion of the European Continent, for the Transportation of Logs. The Barges Wanted by Sichel Should Have a Capacity of 300 or 400 Tons, with a Maximum Draft of Eight Feet.**

Raw and Dried Hides and Skins; Animal Fats; Beeswax; Horse and Cow Hair; Other Animal By-Products—Lima e Silva & Cia., Rua Hoffmann 226, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. This company also wishes to import: **Caustic Soda, Rosin, Potash.** (References: The Marine Midland Trust Company and Bank of London & South America, Ltd. Branch offices in Rio de Janeiro, several cities in the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Estado do Rio.)

Textiles; Rubber Goods; Elastic Thread; Pure Silk Hosiery—Casa Carlos Weil Ltda., Rua 15 de Novembro 89, São Paulo, Brazil. This firm also wishes to import from the U.S.: **Novelty Textiles; Motors and Accessory Parts for Radios and Victrolas; Electric Toasters and Mixers; Pharmaceuticals and Industrial Chemicals; Plastic Materials; Glass Plate; Glassware.** (References: National City Bank of New York; The Royal Bank of Canada; Bank of London & South America Ltd.)

Metal Frames for Handbags; Compasses and Metal Products—Viril Fábrica de Ferramentas e Instrumentos Científicos Ltda., Rua Visconde de Parnaíba 446, São Paulo, Brazil. (Manufacturer) This company also is interested in importing from the U.S.: **Brass Plate and Wire.** (Reference: The National City Bank of New York.)

Tobacco; Cigarettes and Cigars—Suerdieck & Cia., Caixa Postal 30, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. (One of the leading manufacturers of these products in Brazil wishes to appoint a representative in the United States for the sale of this merchandise. Reference: American Foreign Credit Underwriters Corporation, New York City. Interested parties please contact the above-mentioned company directly, stating experience, amount of business per year, and financial references.)

Rock Crystal; Precious and Semi-Precious Stones; Mineral Ores in General—Cia. Brasileira de Comércio Internacional S. A.; Rua Mexico 164, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (References: Dun & Bradstreet; American Foreign Credit Underwriters Corporation.)

Greige Silk Yarn, Numbers 13/15—Arruda, Carvalho & Cia. Ltda., Avenida Bueno de Miranda 429, Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil. (Manufacturer)

The Following Brazilian Firms Wish to Import from the United States:

Railroad Equipment; Airplanes and Aviation Equipment; Machinery; Guns and Ammunition; Marine Motors; Coal; Oils and Lubricants; Complete Installations for Factories and Mills in General—Casa Mayrink Veiga S. A., Rua Mayrink Veiga 17/21, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Agents in every State capital of Brazil. This is one of the oldest and best-known companies in Brazil, established 1864, which has always supplied the above equipment to all Brazilian gov-

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NOTE: Due to lack of space, the Trade Opportunities section of this Bulletin will no longer carry the names and addresses of Brazilian firms seeking to represent American manufacturers in Brazil. From now on, we shall only include those companies interested in direct exports or imports. Requests of the representation type have become so numerous that we shall list them twice a month in a "Representation Supplement" to the Bulletin. A copy will be sent to any United States concern which requests it from the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

—CONTINUED—

ernment departments, railroads and steamship companies. Credit references: American Union Transport Inc., 33 Rector Street, New York City. This company wishes to import the above material for its own account, and also in the capacity of exclusive representatives for A-1 American manufacturers, having at their disposal a seven-story building which they intend to develop into a first-rate department store.)

Rugs and Carpets in General; Nylon Stockings When Available—H. Canetti & Filho, Rua da Quitanda 74, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Reference: Bank of London & South America Ltd.)

Machinery and Equipment for a Modern Glue Factory—Gotthard Kaesemodel Jor., Caixa Postal 66, Joinville, Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Materials and Equipment for the Manufacture of Shoes; Shoe Machinery and Accessory Parts—Couro Moderno S. A., Rua do Senado 65, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Diesel Tractors to Be Used in Agriculture; Penicillin, Drugs and Chemical Products Used in Laboratories; Sugar Cane Grinders and Alembics for the Manufacture of Sugar Cane Rum—Domiciano Gomes, Caixa Postal 59, Santos, Estado de São Paulo, Brazil.

Printing Machinery and Parts; Electrical Appliances; Radios and Phonographs—Irmãos Barbieri & Vecchia Ltda., Rua 13 de Maio 893, São Paulo, Brazil.

Domestic Refrigerators, Electric Stoves, Appliances in General, Such as Egg Beaters, Mixers, Toasters, Waffle Irons, and the Like—Mr. Augusto Capociama, Rua da Glória 646, São Paulo, Brazil. (Contractor)

Wheat Flour—Gonçalves Netto Ltda., Rua Carijós 408, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Machinery and Equipment for a Knitted Goods Factory, same for the manufacture of Jersey Fabrics—José M. Pondé Chaves, Avenida Julio de Castilhos 1168, Caxias, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. (Manufacturer of knitted goods)

Flexible Metal Tubes, Aluminum or Chrome Plated Brass—Sociedade Alveca Ltda., Rua Mayrink Veiga 4, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Felt and Plush; Materials in General for the Manufacture of Toys and Dolls—Alvim & Cia. Ltda., Rua Quintino Bocaiuva 176, São Paulo, Brazil. (Manufacturers of dolls. Reference: Dun & Bradstreet.)

Machinery for the Manufacture of Wooden Novelties, Boxes and Toys; One Automatic Wood Buffer for This Industry—Artefatos de Madeira Brasil Ltda., Rua Dr. Gradim 39, São Gonçalo, Estado do Rio, Brazil. (Manufacturer, wishes to receive catalogues and price lists.)

Machinery for the Manufacture of Plain and Hydraulic Safety Blasting Fuses—José Odin Arruda, Rua Barão do Bananal 425, São Paulo, Brazil.

Modern Machinery and Complete Equipment for a Macaroni, Spaghetti and Ravioli Factory, with a Capacity for Processing 100 Bags of Flour Per Day—L. Figueiredo S. A., Rua Carijós 408, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil. (Main office in São Paulo, other branch in Rio. Reference: American Foreign Credit Underwriters Corporation, New York City.)

Aromatic Chemicals for the Perfume Industry; Industrial Salts, All Nitrates, Such as Sodium, Potassium, etc.; Fluorites and Sodium Chloride; Ingredients Used in the Fermentation of Gin, Whiskey and Other Alcoholic Beverages—Produtos Químicos e Farmacêuticos Riedel S. A., Travessa de Santa Rita 22, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Miscellaneous Business Opportunities:

Mr. Vinicius Valladares Vasconcellos, Brazilian exporter of **Strategic Minerals,** established at Avenida Beira Mar 216, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is at present in the United States, seeking to develop his business with this country. Mr. Vasconcellos wishes to export the following items: **Mica, Brazilian Lumber, Semi-Precious Stones, Wooden Articles, Tantalite, Beryllium, Rock Crystal and Other Minerals,** of which he is the miner and exporter. Mr. Vasconcellos is also interested in importing from the United States: **Machinery for the Textile Industry; Airplanes; and Specialized Machinery for the Plywood Industry.** While in New York City, Mr. Vasconcellos may be reached c/o this office or at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, 24 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. (For credit references, Mr. Vasconcellos has suggested: Foreign Economic Administration, Mica Division, New York City.)

Mr. Clarence Noble Capps, Brazilian civil and electrical engineer, is at present in the U. S., interested in contacting American manufacturers of the following items: **Electrical Equipment and Appliances; Plastic Materials; Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals.** He is interested in representing such manufacturers for the sale of their products in Brazil, and may be reached at: 732 Ridge Avenue, Macon, N. Y.

Mr. David Zingerevitz, representative of the firm Z. Zingerevitz & Cia., established at Rua José Paulino 271, São Paulo, Brazil, is at present in the United States, interested in introducing the Brazilian Wooden Novelties manufactured by his company to U. S. business concerns. Mr. Zingerevitz also wishes to contact American manufacturers, for immediate import of the following: **Combed Wool Yarn for the Manufacture of Jersey Fabrics; Lucite Items, Such as Umbrella Handles, Ladies' Handbag Frames, Mirrors and Picture Frames; Rebuilt Sewing Machines.** Mr. Zingerevitz may be reached c/o this office, and has given as references: the Bank of London & South America Ltd., and the National City Bank of New York.